

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY OCTOBER 12, 1871.

NUMBER 85.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLOR-ED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS,
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDY,
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN, --Editor.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.
ONE YEAR.....\$5.00
SIX MONTHS.....3.00
THREE MONTHS.....1.50
SINGLE COPY.....5.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully-felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her inimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE
Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P.M.

POETRY.

THE YOUTH BY THE BROOK.
[AFTER SCHILLER.]

BY MARY L. BITTER.

Sadly a youth, beside the stream reclining,
Watched the quick dancing of the joyous wave,
And from the dewy buds bright garlands twining.
Their morning freshness to the water gave.
"And thus," he said, "depart my summer hours,
With all their happy dreams of hope and light;
The stream of Time these days, sweet as the flowers,
Unheeding bears forever from my sight.

"Ah! never ask why thus in early morning
The rosy splendor from my sky has fled,
And the bright blossoms once my path adorning
Now fade around me, scentsless, pale, and dead.

Kind Nature, with her bounteous hand,
Will ever
Create new beauties when the old depart;
But all in vain I sigh, for never, never
Can come a second springtime to my heart.

"Autumn will come, and heap with richest treasure
The hands that hold the promise of the spring;

But to my heart what joy, what hope, what pleasure
Can the returning seasons ever bring?

For she whose image fills my soul forever
Only in blissful dreams can be mine:
Praying, I stretch my hands with vain endeavor
To where the vision stands with smile divine.

"Come to me, thou! my only love! my blessing!
Leave the proud castle with its hearts of ice;

Only to see thee, and thy smile possessing,
Will make the earth to me a paradise.

List to the waves in light and beauty flowing.
The music of the singing leaves above.

A cottage home is large where hearts are glowing
With the pure sunshine of a mutual love."

THEY ARE NOT SECURE.

IT our government has not the power to protect its law abiding citizens in their lives, their liberty and their property, which are declared to be the leading objects, the first purposes of our Constitution and our laws, we ask, in God's name, of what value is our Constitution and our laws? I feel that I have never been one of those who have believed that our government was such a rope of sand as to be without the power to protect itself from such disintergration as it would always be liable while bad men lead. If it was otherwise our Constitution and our laws would be a mere illusion and only calculated to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the good men who framed them. We do not entertain a doubt as to the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, and these being valid, then as to the act of July 31, 1870, and 20th of April, 1871, they are also valid, as was declared by my associate in his charge to the grand jury.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 22, 1871.

In the Ku-Klux matter to-day no motions in arrest of judgment were made, nor anything done in writs of habeas corpus. The counsel for the defense made an eloquent appeal for mercy on behalf of the prisoners. In response to this appeal, Judge Brooks said:

JUDGE BROOKS' ADDRESS.

We regard it as proper that we should now say that the facts as developed in the trial of this case show most clearly that there is, in fact, a condition of things existing in this district which we know is earnestly regretted by every good citizen, to whatever political party he may belong. We express, with confidence, the opinion that no man is a good man and no citizen a good citizen who approved of atrocities such as have been shown to have been perpetrated by these prisoners.

We say more, that no one is either a good man or a good citizen of the government who does in his heart condemn such acts, by whomsoever perpetrated, as inhuman, fiendish and treasonable in their character.

We know that good men and citizens do so condemn such acts, and we would have but little hope for our republic if we did not so believe.

That bad men should be now found to violate the law, and even to conspire together to violate the law, not only by attacking the most sacred rights of their fellow men, but their lives also; not only so, but even more, that men should be now found to attack in this way not only those around them, and not content with that, should attack posterity with treasonable acts with a view to destroy a government which has never punished but protected them, is not a matter of so much surprise, for in looking into history we find that at all times there have been those who would commit such crimes. But the manner in which this association, spoken of by the witnesses, was bound together; the character of the obligation signed taken by its members, as construed by themselves, its manner of pro-

ceeding to effect the object of the association. That this association should have existed so long and have drawn into its folds so many men in any part of our State, is, we say without hesitation, the

MOST DAMNING BLOT upon the character of our State that history records. This association has not, so far as the court can discover from the evidence, the merit of excuse that vigilance committee, though entirely self-constituted, ordinarily have. The purpose, as stated by a majority of the witnesses, was not to punish crime or any acts forbidden by law, but in the language of the witnesses who were members of the organization, to put down the Radical party and raise up the Democratic or Conservative party. Now, it is very clear that it is not unlawful to advance the interest and increase the strength and influences of any party by the use of any lawful means, and it may be even praiseworthy in any citizen that he is active in the use of lawful means to advance such principles relating to our government as he believes best calculated to promote the happiness of our people; but when men band themselves together, even to the number of fifty in a county instead of five hundred, as is shown in this case in Rutherford; who band themselves together by an oath or promise, unlawful though it be, to obey all orders, though such orders be to commit crime—the lives, the liberty, the property of the best citizens in such a community cannot be secure.

Lord, that mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me,
it may be that he would not so coolly have entered into the conspiracy for taking the life of a fellow being for such an offense. Had he been so admonished, and still conspired to commit the deed, then he was indeed as one lost. No man has attempted to impute anything against Justice except that he was a Radical and a man of influence. If this is not a case in which it becomes the duty of the court to punish in such way as to answer the purpose of the law, then I will confess no case will or can arise in which it will be the duty of the court to punish in an exemplary way.

Exceptions were taken by the counsel for the defendants to the discharge of the jurors who were in attendance upon this court for three weeks in the month of June. For this the Marshal was directly censured and accused. Those who have complained of this should know that the Marshal did not discharge the jury. If they are under any misapprehension as to that, I will inform them that I discharged the jurors for the last session of the court, as I remember it, with the approbation of the Circuit Judge, and in regard to the *re-venire* for this term, that was ordered by the Circuit Judge with my approbation. As to the manner in which the jurors were summoned, in the same manner, under like instruction, as were those for the June session, and, with the exception of the former rule restricting the marshal to the citizens of certain counties, were summoned in the same way in which they have been since the June term, 1867, of this court. The prisoners complain that the jurors were not Democrats. They would probably have complained of any who were not conspirators, like themselves. We believe that the jurors are honest men, and not hostile in their feeling to the government or the unfortunate parties accused, and if really any doubt as to the latter ever existed, with the counsel it should be dispelled after the verdict rendered in the case, by which the jury have

ACQUITTED THREE OF THE PARTIES, against all of whom there was evidence of such a character as renders it questionable whether they should not have been found guilty also. We will venture the opinion that if the gentleman who took those exceptions had themselves been jurors and not counsel not more of the parties accused would have escaped than have by the verdict of the jury. For myself, I will add that will not admit there is a man in North Carolina who cherishes a better feeling

for the lawyers of this court and of the State than that entertained and cherished by me. Few, if any, I am sure, have ever enjoyed their intercourse with them more than I, or been more proud of them as brethren; but I state now and here that I will not purchase or retain the respect of any man at the high price of a dereliction of any official duty, as I understand that duty, and in this I believe I express the feeling of my brother, the Circuit Judge.

WHAT IS AN OLD MAID?

Never be afraid of becoming an old maid, fair reader. An old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife; and "single blessedness" is greatly superior, in point of happiness, to wedded life without love. "Fall not in love, dear girls, beware!" says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question. On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for a man to fall in love with a virtuous and amiable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial. No; fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be with a suitable person. Fall in love, and then marry; but never marry unless you do love. That's the great point. Never marry for a "home" or for a "husband." Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage rite is truly a sacrament. Without it, the ceremony is a base fraud, and the act a human desecration. Marry for love, or not at all. Be an "old maid" if fortune throws not in your way the man of your heart; and the wits may sneer and the jester may laugh, you still have your reward in an approving conscience and a comparatively peaceful life.

RISE HIGHER.—When the birds are flying over and the fowls lie in wait for them, if they fly low, at every discharge of the fowler's gun, some fall, some are wounded, and some, swerving sideways, plunge into the thicket and hide themselves. But you will find that immediately after the first discharge of the gun the flock rise and fly higher. And at the next discharge they rise and fly still higher. And not many times has the plunging shot thinned their number before they take so high a level that no longer the fowler aims at them, because they are above the reach of his shot. When troubles come upon you, fly higher; and if they strike you, fly still higher. And by and by you will rise so high in spiritual life, that your affection will be set on things so entirely above, that these troubles shall not be able to touch you. So long as the shot strikes you, so long hear the word of God saying to you, rise higher.—[Ex.]

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—In Augustine Daly's great play, "Under the Gaslight," Laura Courtland utters this beautiful sentiment: "Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or holy, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse, and that is her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, she may sell you, but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She can only ask in return, that when you look upon her eyes shall speak a mute devotion; that when you address her your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind. That you shall not despise her because she can not understand all at once your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortunes and evils have defeated your greatest purpose—her love remains to console you. You look upon the tree of strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is the only thing that a woman can give—but it is the only thing which God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

for the lawyers of this court and of the State than that entertained and cherished by me. Few, if any, I am sure, have ever enjoyed their intercourse with them more than I, or been more proud of them as brethren; but I state now and here that I will not purchase or retain the respect of any man at the high price of a dereliction of any official duty, as I understand that duty, and in this I believe I express the feeling of my brother, the Circuit Judge.

The Political Situation in Mississippi.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	9	12	16	35
Three	10	12	15	20	35
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion. Job PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions. Funeral Notices printed on, nor least notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,
26 St. Charles Street 26
Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton
Attorneys and Councillors at Law.
No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

—
Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE
AND RIVER RISKS
AND PAYS LOSSES IN
New Orleans, New York, Liverpool
London, Havre, Paris, or
Bremen, at the option
of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS
Geo. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon
Secretary, Pres. L. H. Waters. Actuary.
Supt. W. Croft. Secy., Everett Clapp.
Supt. Agenc. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examiner.
Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States
Government, March,
1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON...Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STUBSTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturday Nights.....6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,
Auctioneer;

AND
General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,
OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM

168 POYDRAS STREET,

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young, Greenville.
LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James A. D. Green, Washington City.
ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.
KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

THURSDAY OCT. 12, 1871.


OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:
U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.
PRES'T.—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'T.—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'T.—J. W. FAIRFAX.
MEMBERS.

(FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.)
EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natchez.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.
First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Rford Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chair-man.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. ED. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

We have the gratification of announcing the return from their Northern trip, of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback and W. B. Barret, and Hon. C. C. Antoine from Shreveport.

The beaming countenance of our contemporary, L. E. Bentley, Esq., of the Donaldsonville *Chief*, shed its welcome radiance on our sanctum on Tuesday last, and we enjoyed a brief but profitable chat.

We take much pleasure in announcing the advent of a son and heir to all the estates of Hon. Edward Butler, State Senator from Plaquemines parish. This memorable event occurred at Capital Bend, Plaquemines, on October 6th.

The Catholics of this city engaged on Sunday last, in laying the corner stone of the new church of St. Joseph, on Common street, corner Derbigny, under the auspices of His Grace, Archbishop Perche, of the Diocese. An immense concourse assembled to witness the ceremony.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay has delivered a speech in St. Louis, on the "political situation," in which it is reported that he alleged President Grant's administration to be "a complete failure," and concluded by expressing himself strongly in favor of Horace Greeley for President.

The *New National Era* says: "Professor John M. Langston has been invited by the Republican Executive Committee, of Mississippi, to take part in the Fall campaign in that State. Mr. Langston has accepted the invitation, and will start for the field of his labors in the latter part of this month."

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

THE "GERMAN GAZETTE" ON SENATOR CARL SCHURZ.

The Times of yesterday contains a very significant article from the *German Gazette* on the expected visit of Senator Schurz to this city, and the needs and wants of the German portion of our population as uttered through their spokesman of the *Gazette*. The occasion is made the pretext of announcing the resolution to agitate a people's reform party for Louisiana. The *Gazette* admits that this is no new question, claims that it has been agitated before, but for obvious reasons failed, because says he:

The Republican administration of the State and city had not become so intensely odious as they now are, Republicans had faith in their leaders and leaders and were disposed to stand by them; the inherent rottenness had not yet come to the surface. Personal quarrel did not distract, nor political schism divide them, as they now do, to the disgust of all decent Republicans.

We want to dig down through the many accumulations of the last few years, lopping off the unnatural excrescences and unrighteousness, to find the true basis of the State of Louisiana, and upon this solid foundation to erect a healthy superstructure. Without making any way upon new comers of any kind except the thieves, for we desire to encourage a healthy immigration, it is our purpose to call to the surface for active participation the old elements of Southern society, call them "Robels," "Confederates," or what you please. It is solid substrata if this can only be reached. The fidelity, earnestness and sincerity with which they adhered to the cause which their education, united with their supposed interest, led them to espouse, furnish the best evidence in the world of their qualification to take a leading part in the work of pacification and reform of which is before us.

In the place of that false constituency, which reconstruction gave us, of a part only of our population under the lead of adventurers, we want to substitute that of the true State of Louisiana, composed of all her citizens. For there is no reason now why the original people of Louisiana should be ignored or remain silent. They were once ostracized and proscribed, but now are accepted and honored, and every Louisianian can now vote and hold office. If they are to continue separated from public affairs, and doggedly persist in letting the State go to destruction, it will be the result of their own suicidal policy of self-abdication.

It is not proposed to form a white man's party, nor a colored man's party, but a people's party.

It is somewhat funny that so astute a writer, as the Editor of the *German Gazette* is known to be, should not have recognized the inevitable result of the fulfillment of what he "wants," whether he "proposes" it or not. He wants to "call to the surface for active participation in public affairs, the old elements of Southern society, call them what you please etc. This is precisely what every good Republican would rejoice to see, provided this "old element" could be safely entrusted with the guidance, the education, the elevation, the protection of the negro race, which forms the majorities in these Southern States; and the *German Gazette* knows that the history of those Southern States in which this "old element" has been placed in power, furnishes indisputable evidence of the impolicy, the danger of remitting the control of these States to men whose antecedents, education, proclivities and surroundings, compel them to repudiate the negro as an equal in any sense, and to heap contempt and wrong on him at every turn. Of the possession of general qualifications "to take a leading part in the great work of pacification and reform which is before us," there is no possible doubt; the lasting impress of Southern ability in every literary, forensic, scientific department speaking out for itself; and we admit that their ascendancy might be solid substrata, "if it can only be reached." We would not object to the digging deep down provided we could reach the firm and immovable basis of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and building up on that foundation we would feel confident in trusting our dearest interests to the "old elements." But "there's the rub." We cannot dig deep enough, indeed we can scarcely dig at all. The condition of our race presents strange anomalies. Superior in numbers in communities where majorities rule, we are the victims. Surrounded by men whose every interest should impel them to promote our welfare, we are contemned and "cast out." Struggling with our might and main for the preservation and extension of our rights and privileges, our professed friends impede us, and discourage our every effort, and now we find the *German Gazette* openly declaring for the ascendancy of the Democratic party under the flimsy guise of a reform party.

The statistics of the census furnish the information that of 1700 homicides committed in all the States of the Union, during the year ending May 1870, the Southern States contributed a large quota. For instance, Texas 323, of whom 163 were killed by Indians; Louisiana 128; Georgia 116; Tennessee 110; Alabama 100; Mississippi 89; Arkansas 76.

The Boyd brothers are now undergoing their trial in the First District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury is composed of nine colored and three white men.

CHICAGO.

Three Fourths Destroyed.

Disastrous Conflagration.

500 Lives Lost.

150,000 People Homeless.

200,000,000 Property Destroyed.

Fire Still Burning.

Chicago is in ruins. A fire broke out in that city on Sunday evening, October 8th. A boy went into a stable on DeKoven street, near the river, on the west side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp, which was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered among the straw. The wind was high, the flames soon spread and enveloped house after house, block after block, mocking every effort of the fire companies to extinguish them. From Sunday evening to Wednesday the conflagration raged with uncontrollable fury, involving the destruction of fabulous wealth, and, untold misery.

The newspaper offices, of a valuation of \$2,400,000, have been burnt down. Banking establishments, wholesale stores, insurance offices, manufacturers, railroad depots, hotels, telegraph offices, extensive lumber yards, theatres, the post-office, and customhouse, churches, rows of elegant residences, and thousands of the homes of the poor have been burnt.

The Chamber of Commerce the *chef d'œuvre* of architecture is destroyed.

All books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the society paid \$25,000, were destroyed.

Yesterday's dispatches report the fire as under control.

In the midst of all the direful calamities, finds in human shape have been found capable of attempting to set fire in unconsumed districts. Several of the miscreants have been detected and summarily made to expiate their crime with their lives.

The principal business men are endeavoring to resume business at once. The newspaper offices are busily engaged in preparations to issue small sheets. A special session of the State Legislature has been called to aid business men to provide employment for the poor. The apprehension that so much widespread suffering will produce crime, federal reinforcements have been asked for.

(World Special.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1:30 A. M.—The wind is now blowing a gale. The fire has apparently subsided and has not spread any since noon yesterday. The bank vaults all appear in good condition.

The number of dead bodies found in the ruins to date number forty. The ruins are not all accessible yet. The weather is quite cool and there is intense suffering among the five thousand families on the prairies. One thousand tents were given them yesterday, and relief is coming from all quarters.

General gloom prevails.

CONCERT.

The concert given in Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last by Mrs. Wagner for the benefit of the Free Mission Baptist Church Choir, was a perfect success.

The music by Kelly's brass band was exceedingly good. The piano was presided at by Mr. A. P. Williams, who in his usual unostentatious manner acquitted himself with entire satisfaction. The entertainment commenced with the performance of five scenes from Mrs. Heman's excellent play "Palermo," the parts being severally taken by Messrs. Alex. Kenner, A. L. Henderson, J. D. Kennedy, G. G. Johnson, J. M. Vance, Jr., and W. J. Nolaseo.

The rendering of the piece was admirable, and reflects much credit on the gentlemen amateurs.

The various songs were all well sung, and the young ladies, most of whom are pupils of Mr. A. P. Williams, showed the evidences of his training. A well supplied bar with a genial, whole-souled tender, adored completeness to the get up.

The Boyd brothers are now undergoing their trial in the First District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury is composed of nine colored and three white men.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH AGAIN JUSTIFIED!

The close analytical argument with which Judge Emerson sustains his decision in the case of Bovee vs. Herron, published elsewhere, entitles him to high rank as a constitutional lawyer. The points clearly developed, and which affirm the legality of the Governor's action on suspending Bovee, may be briefly stated thus:

The Constitution provides two modes of action in case of malversation in office, to wit: Impeachment or suspension.

The Constitution solemnly confers upon the Governor the titles and powers of Supreme Executive and Chief Magistrate.

The Constitution confers upon the Legislature full control of cases of impeachment, but fails to specifically vest the power of suspension in any branch of the government.

But, as the act of suspension is clearly an Executive act, the power to suspend must necessarily belong to the Supreme Executive.

That the Governor is right in preventing great frauds upon the public no sensible man will deny; and all will rejoice that the shackles of old fogyism can no longer bind his actions.

The newspaper offices, of a valuation of \$2,400,000, have been burnt down. Banking establishments, wholesale stores, insurance offices, manufacturers, railroad depots, hotels, telegraph offices, extensive lumber yards, theatres, the post-office, and customhouse, churches, rows of elegant residences, and thousands of the homes of the poor have been burnt.

The Chamber of Commerce the *chef d'œuvre* of architecture is destroyed.

All books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the society paid \$25,000, were destroyed.

Yesterday's dispatches report the fire as under control.

In the midst of all the direful calamities, finds in human shape have been found capable of attempting to set fire in unconsumed districts. Several of the miscreants have been detected and summarily made to expiate their crime with their lives.

The principal business men are endeavoring to resume business at once. The newspaper offices are busily engaged in preparations to issue small sheets. A special session of the State Legislature has been called to aid business men to provide employment for the poor. The apprehension that so much widespread suffering will produce crime, federal reinforcements have been asked for.

(World Special.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1:30 A. M.—The wind is now blowing a gale. The fire has apparently subsided and has not spread any since noon yesterday. The bank vaults all appear in good condition.

The number of dead bodies found in the ruins to date number forty. The ruins are not all accessible yet. The weather is quite cool and there is intense suffering among the five thousand families on the prairies. One thousand tents were given them yesterday, and relief is coming from all quarters.

General gloom prevails.

CONCERT.

The concert given in Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening last by Mrs. Wagner for the benefit of the Free Mission Baptist Church Choir, was a perfect success.

The music by Kelly's brass band was exceedingly good. The piano was presided at by Mr. A. P. Williams, who in his usual unostentatious manner acquitted himself with entire satisfaction. The entertainment commenced with the performance of five scenes from Mrs. Heman's excellent play "Palermo," the parts being severally taken by Messrs. Alex. Kenner, A. L. Henderson, J. D. Kennedy, G. G. Johnson, J. M. Vance, Jr., and W. J. Nolaseo.

The rendering of the piece was admirable, and reflects much credit on the gentlemen amateurs.

The various songs were all well sung, and the young ladies, most of whom are pupils of Mr. A. P. Williams, showed the evidences of his training. A well supplied bar with a genial, whole-souled tender, adored completeness to the get up.

The Boyd brothers are now undergoing their trial in the First District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury is composed of nine colored and three white men.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

Died:

CANONGE—In this city, on Friday, October 6th, after a protracted illness, Miss LIDIA CANONGE. Her remains were followed to the Bienville Street Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by a large number of friends.

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

The Boyd brothers are now undergoing their trial in the First District Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Rainey. The jury is composed of nine colored and three white men.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

Died:

CANONGE—In this city, on Friday, October 6th, after a protracted illness, Miss LIDIA CANONGE. Her remains were followed to the Bienville Street Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by a large number of friends.

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

Died:

CANONGE—In this city, on Friday, October 6th, after a protracted illness, Miss LIDIA CANONGE. Her remains were followed to the Bienville Street Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by a large number of friends.

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

Died:

CANONGE—In this city, on Friday, October 6th, after a protracted illness, Miss LIDIA CANONGE. Her remains were followed to the Bienville Street Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, by a large number of friends.

Hiram Powers, thirty-one years ago, agreed to make a statue of Franklin, for New Orleans, and now writes that the marble is completed and ready for shipment.

We command the decision of Judge Emerson to be careful perusal.

Died:

CAN

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANA.

THE COURTS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

In the case of Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, against General F. J. Herron, under the intemrusion act, Judge Emerson rendered the following decision:

The Governor suspended the Secretary of State, and assigned the defendant to the duties of that office *ad interim*, whereupon these proceedings were commenced to test the validity of that act, and under them the defendant is charged with being an intriguer in the office, and with unlawfully exercising its functions. He justifies under the appointment, which he asserts was consequent upon malversation by the secretary.

On the part of the relator, it is claimed that the executive can lawfully exercise no power which is not expressly granted by the organic and statutory laws, and such other powers as may be necessary to carry the express grant into effect, and that the act in question, being without the sanction of express law, is illegal and a usurpation.

It is conceded that the Governor cannot remove a constitutional officer, and that he can not resort to suspension where a mode for accomplishing that object has been provided by law.

The offices of Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor are not portions of the legislative or judicial departments. Hence, the argument against the interference of one branch of the government with the duties of another has no application in this case.

Here the question is not one of removal, and thus creating a vacancy, but of suspension, so that the problem to be solved is whether in the absence of any constitutional or statutory provision, an emergency might not arise in which the Governor would be justified in suspending an officer from his functions.

Undoubtedly emergencies may happen in which the public interests would be protected by prompt and speedy action before the Legislature could be convened or a criminal prosecution could be terminated. Indeed emergencies may happen in which the law has made no provision whatever, in such cases, what steps can legally be taken? The Legislature, not being in session perhaps, can do nothing; and the judiciary could not take cognizance of the matter. But is the Governor powerless to act? Are his hands tied to the extent of compelling him to remain passive and witness a repetition of fraud and peculation without the right to interfere? Around the offices of Auditor and Treasurer, guards have been placed, and certain of their acts are declared to be misdemeanors and high-penalty offenses; but as to unlawful acts on the part of the Secretary the law is silent. No official act of his, either of nonfeasance, misfeasance, or malfeasance, is made criminal by statute, and yet, so far as executive power is concerned, he can, it is claimed, set the law at defiance. Some of his duties are prescribed by the constitution, and others by legislative enactment. Suppose he should refuse to perform them; or suppose he should commit a clear and indisputable malversation in office. Suppose the Treasurer should appropriate to his use the funds of the State. Is it power lodged nowhere to apply a prompt and efficient remedy? In the former supposition, the law furnishes none, and in the latter the slow process of accusation, indictment and trial, or of examination and report by named officials, must be resorted to, and in both, according to the argument, the executive is without authority.

In the words of the constitution, not simply the executive power but the "supreme executive power" is vested in the chief magistrate; that is to say, he may do whatever he pleases, provided he does not exceed the limits of his power. He is sworn to support the constitution. Article sixty-five requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This injunction forms a separate and distinct article, as if to make the requirement more emphatic. It is a command; it imposes an imperative duty; it is an investment of power not delegated to either of the other branches of the government; and if it can be used only where express law defines and authorizes its exercise, the article is a dead letter and means nothing. On what occasion and in what manner shall he "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"? Not by remaining an idle spectator of official infidelity, but by stepping forward at once and protecting the interest of the State, especially where no remedy is expressly provided. Where a remedy and a mode of procedure are provided, they must be followed, but where they are not provided, the Governor still is commanded to see to the faithful enforcement of the law; and having that power, he also has the additional power to carry the express grant into effect, and this implied authority may be used in such manner as to render it effectual. Therefore, if he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he has the power to take such means as may be necessary to their execution; and if, in the performance of this clear and imperative duty, it becomes necessary to suspend an unlawful officer from his functions, the right to do so is evident. The care which he must take must be construed to extend to all cases in which the public welfare is at hazard, and no express provisions exist to remedy the evil.

Article 122 of the constitution requires all officers to discharge their duties until their successors are qualified, except in cases of impeachment or suspension. The power of suspension is thus distinctly recognized as residing somewhere, and when the law is silent, who can exercise it? Clearly not the judiciary, and a Legislature adjourned is powerless. The exceptions stated in the article are in the disjunctive, so that the one may exist without the other. Consequently it can not refer to suspension following impeachment, but to suspension as an independent act; and since the constitution does not expressly confer the right upon the Legislature, nor limit its exercise to that body, it may, in case of emergency, be exercised by the chief magistrate.

The right of the Governor to exercise power not expressly delegated to him by law is upheld by the Supreme Court in the suit of the State ex rel. Mahan *vs.* Dubuclet, 22 Am., 602. The appeal in that case was taken by the executive, the Attorney General being then absent. A motion was made to dismiss the appeal

on the ground, among others, that the Governor was without power to prosecute it. The court said: "This ground is untenable, the Governor being the proper representative of the State, and bound to protect her interests."

I have no doubt, therefore, that the Governor has a right to suspend an officer, when in his opinion it becomes necessary to do so in order to protect the interests of the State.

Even under our system of government, where all authority emanates from the people, the chief magistrate is not designed to be a mere automaton, bound to follow none but specifically prescribed rules.

Elevated to the highest dignity of the State, he is clothed with extraordinary power, apparently to enable him to take responsibilities whenever the exigencies of the moment require prompt action and the faculty of granting relief is not governed by express law.

Under these considerations the court is not at liberty and it is not within its province to inquire into the reasons assigned by the Governor for the suspension of the Secretary, or of their sufficiency.

Let these proceedings be dismissed with costs.

CROZERVILLE, LIBERIA.

A few years since by the liberality of the late John P. Crozer and other Philadelphians, in connection with the generous appropriation of the American Colonization Society, a company of 346 colored emigrants left the Island of Barbados, in the West Indies, for Liberia, West Africa. The company settled in a beautiful location, near the St. Paul's river, about twenty miles from Monrovia. In honor of John P. Crozer and of his deceased brother Dr. Samuel A. Crozer who took the first company of emigrants to Africa, in 1820, the new settlement was named "Crozerville" by the emigrants themselves.

Within ten days after their arrival they organized an Episcopal church, which they named "Christ church." The new settlers have been very industrious. In the eloquent language of Rev. William Hugue, D. D., "One of the wealthiest, humblest most unpretentious of Baptists in Pennsylvania, he reared for him, by black men, mostly Episcopalians, simply out of respect," a memorial which the loftiest worldly ambition might be tempted to covet. The country that produced such men is blessed of God." A letter received from Jacob Padmore, dated May 27, 1871, states, that "all the friends in Crozerville are well. The young crops look promising. We have sold about fifty thousand pounds of arrow-root, and eight thousand pounds of ginger. We keep services and day school in Christ church, but is not completed." They feel great anxiety that their kindred in Barbados should be enabled to join them in their happy home in the Republic of Liberia.

Philadelphia *Ledger*.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11—11:30 A. M. COTTON.—The market opened with a good inquiry, and the sales thus far embraced 1500 bales at full prices showing a slight improvement. Strict Low Middling sold at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Middling at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. Most brokers report that Middling cannot be found under 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, but others say they can buy at 16c.

Yesterday's sales embraced 2250 bales, and the market closed as follows:

Average Exchange Lists. Figures.
Low Ordinary 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
Ordinary 15 @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
Good Ordinary 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
Low Middling 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good Middling 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
MOLASSES.—
Reboiled, plantation, 39 gallon. 30@
Reboiled, refined, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65
Golden Syrup. \$1 00

FLOUR:—
Supreme 5 75
Double extra 6 90
Trebbe extra 7 25
Good Treble Extra 7 50
Good Extra 7 62
Choice Extra 7 75, and 8 75

SATURDAY, SATURDAY, SATURDAY, SATURDAY, JULY 8;

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

NEW MODE OF RECORDING SPEECH. If the following paragraph clipped from an exchange, gives an accurate statement of facts, we may soon expect to see the last of the ubiquitous reporter. He will be transformed into an amanuensis, to write out machine-made hieroglyphics:

A mechanician living on the shores of Lake Zurich, M. Theodor Zuppinger, has just invented a mechanism as marvelous as the daguerreotype, was at first considered to be, the applications of which have since become so popular and universal. The machine of M. Zuppinger is no larger than the human hand, and performs the work of an accomplished stenographer. Placed in contract with the vocal organ, it reproduces the slightest sounds emanated by the tongue, throat or lips. While one is in the act of speaking a ribbon of paper is detached from the machine, similar to that thrown off by the telegraphic apparatus, on which the words pronounced are traced in black and white. The mechanism is in all respects most ingeniously constructed, and worthy of being compared with the inventions of Niepce, Daguerre and Morse."

The French have a story that Sir Walter Scott once offered his youngest daughter her choice between a dowry of 100,000 francs or "Quentin Durward." She asked to read the MS., took it serreptitiously to a publisher, found that he would give her 120,000 francs, and dutifully and meekly told her father that she would rather have the MS. than the money. Sir Walter was deeply touched by this mark of filial devotion. The Paris journal which tells the story, says that a French girl would never have done such a thing as that. She would simply have taken the 100,000 francs, and—she would have found some way to get possession of the romance also.

Says the Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon of St. Paul's: "never teach false morality. How exquisitely absurd to tell girls that beauty is no value, dress of no use? Her whole prospects and happiness in life may often depend upon a new gown or a becoming bonnet; and if she has five grains of common sense she will find this out. The great thing is to teach her just value, and that there must be something better under the bonnet than a pretty face for real happiness. But never sacrifice truth."

Out of every ten young men who begin the use of stimulants as a social exhilaration, there are perhaps five in whose breast lies, coiled up and sleeping, this serpent, destined in after years to be the deadly tyrant of their life—this curse, unappeasable by tears, or agonies with whom the struggle is like that of Laocoon with the hideous Python. Yet songs, and garlands, and poetry encircle the wine-cup, and ridicule and contumely are reserved for him who fears to touch it.

Daniel Webster said: "If we work upon marble it will perish; if upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love our fellowmen—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten through all eternity."

The determination of M. Thiers and the national assembly to give the Republic a fair trial appears to be sincere. If it should prove successful, even though developed through much commotion and blood-letting, its founders will deserve and receive the lasting gratitude of all liberty-loving people.

The mother of President Lincoln is buried near Gentryville, Ind., and a new railroad is projected near the spot. The surveyors and engineers have clubbed together to erect a suitable monument over the remains.

"Milton's Paradise Lost" is about to be translated into Hebrew verse, and will be published on the continent.

The absorption and annexation of Mexico by the United States is again discussed by the Mexican journals.

A barber, sued by a young man for cutting off his mustache, put in the plea that he did not see it.

One of the English magazines has an article "On champagne considered as a social force."

An old bachelor compares life to a shirt button, because it so often hangs by a thread.

FUN AND FANCY.

Richmond has a society called the "Daughters of the Golden Candlestick." They are probably snuffers.

The Saratoga lady who gets outside of forty glasses of water daily has recently developed symptoms of dropsy.

Madam Schwartz, the Swedish author, says that America is the cradle of the highest ideas—far in advance of other nations.

Mrs A. T. Stewart in answer to a friend who asked her why she dressed so plainly, replied: "I can afford to do so." One of the advantages of being rich.

"One of the most detestable sights in the world is a parcel of old bachelors smoking, spitting and growing about women." So says a Western woman.

A druggist in New Hampshire threatened the local paper with a suit for putting an "i" in the place of an "a" in his advertisement of grape pills.

A Boston lady declares she is guilty of down right falsehood a dozen times day by saying to people she meets, "I am glad to see you," and cannot free herself from the habit of so lying.

A Janesville, Wis., editor has discovered that many of the young ladies of that city wear their corsets in bed with the strings tightly laced. The editor neglected to say how he comes to know so much.

An old batchelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never yet knew a man in love that did not see twice as much in his sweetheart as I could."

"Patrick," said a lady to a slip of green Erin who was officiating in the kitchen, "where is Bridget?" "Indeed ma'am, she's fast asleep looking at the bread baking."

There are some newspaper verses beginning: "Last night I drew from off my sleeve a little golden hair." Lucky for you your wife didn't find it before you did.

The crime of jerking the hair out of your wife's head is not so sinful as it formerly was. It is just as ungentlemanly as ever, but it doesn't hurt as it used to.

When Wemyss, the famous theatrical manager, had quit the business, and opened instead a large shop for the sale of patent medicines, a friend dryly remarked that he would now, no doubt, be successful in filling both boxes and pit.

A Bennington man celebrated the 4th rather too freely, managed to get home and attend to his "chores" after a fashion. While he kept perpendicular he could carry his load—as soon as he laid down it wouldn't stay. To his wife's question as to what ailed him he replied "Milk, milk; that's what's the matter; drink too much warm, and it's soured on me." "Oh yes," said the lady, "that story is all right, but the smell is run." Then the cussed old cow's probly been celebratin' in penance day," said the inebriate.

About 2 o'clock on a December night, in Illinois, when the thermometer stood in the neighborhood of zero, a party haled a farm-house in a very boisterous manner. The farmer sprang out of his bed, drew on a few articles of clothing, and ran out to see what was wanted, when the following interesting dialogue occurred: "Have you plenty of corn?" "Yes." "Any oats?" "Yes." "Any eggs?" "Yes." "Any butter?" "Yes." "Plenty of meats and bread-stuffs?" "Yes." "Well, we are glad to hear it, for they are useful things in a family." They drove off. The farmer was slightly mad.

Grace Greenwood, writing from Denver, says: "Nature did antelopes an ill turn originally, in affixing to them a mark by which they can be seen and a bead drawn on them at a distance. It renders them especially liable to attack in the rear, which reminds of a little story. A small Colorado boy, who had been out planting, ran into the house in a state of great excitement, saying that he had seen some antelopes in a gulch near by. At his entreaty his mother went out to look at them, but nothing of the kind was to be found. She became incredulous, and said at last: 'I don't believe you saw any antelopes; it must have been your imagination, my child! To this the little mountaineer indignantly responded: "Humph! I guess my imagination isn't white behind!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO., Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK, Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents, OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

Twist Combs.

Fine Tooth Combs,

[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

Pocket Combs.

Riddling Combs.

Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would

once a day, it will faithfully tick for you

a hundred and twenty-six million times in

a year, without even requiring fresh oil

all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other

parts making altogether 136 separate pieces,

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a hundred thousand dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

THE DAILY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a

\$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

A profusely readable newspaper, with the

largest circulation in the world. Free, inde-

pendent, and fearless in politics. All the news

from every quarter of the globe, and every copy by mail,

\$50 a month, or \$60 a year.

THE DAILY SUN, \$2 A YEAR.

A profusely readable newspaper, with the

largest circulation in the world. Free, inde-

pendent, and fearless in politics. All the news

from every quarter of the globe, and every copy by mail,

\$50 a month, or \$60 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed.

Twenty-five dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Eight dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club).

Eight dollars.

Thirty copies, one year, to one club, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

Forty copies, one year, to one club, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one club, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and fifty copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and seventy-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.

One hundred and twenty-five copies, one year, separately ad-

dressed. The semi-weekly one year to the getter up of club.

Thirty dollars.